

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1867.

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EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, July 2.-Secret drilling is still kept up by the Fenians in various parts of the island. A large number of men were recently discovered near Wicklow engaged in practicing military maneuvers, and several of them were taken prisoners.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 2-2 o'clock p. m.—The steamship remen, Cupt. Meyer, from New-York, has arrived at this part, en route to Bremen.

LONDON, July 2-Noon.-Consols for money, 943. Ameri-

an Sequrities-United States Five-Twenty bonds, 123; seve advanced & and the quotation now is 43%.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 75/. Beef, 135/. Lard, 48/. Cheese, 627. Produce-Pot Ashes, 31/6 Rosin-Common, 6/9; Fine, 12/. Spirits Turpentine, 30/. Petroleum-Spirits, ad.; Refined, 1/1. Tallow, 44/. Clo-

lands are now quoted at 10 d., and Midding Orleans at 11 d. In the Ereadstuffs market Peas have advanced 6d., and the price now is 38/6. Corn. Wheat, Barley, and Oats bas declined ed., and now sells at 41/6. There is no change to report in Pork, Beef, Lard, or Cheese. In the Produce

sized quotations: Middling Uplands, 100 wild.; d Yarns are heavy, and the market shows a de . Cheese, 62/ fer fine American. Tallow, 43/9 for Amer-Rosin-Common, 6/9, and Fine, 12/. Spirits Tur-Spirits, and 1,1 for Standard White.

LONDON, July 2-Noon. -No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Calcutta Linseed, 64/. Linseed Cakes, £9 15/ Linscod Oil, £41 10/. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm

Evening.-Sugar closed firm at the advance; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 25/3. Iron steady at 53/ per tan for Scotch Pig. mixed numbers. Linseeds of all kinds unchanged. Whale and Sperm Oils steady at opening quota

ANTWERF, July 2-Noon.-Petroleum, 41 francs.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Ville de Paris, from Brest and Havre, on June 22, arrived here yesterday, bringing three days later Euopean files than those received by previous arrivals.

Lord Amberly on the 19th of June, in moving the second rending of this bill, presented a petition in its favor from a munerous and influential body of gentlemen. The object of the measure was to repeal the Act of tierge III. so far as related to the suppression of theological discussions on Sunday evenings. At present Cremoria and similar places were open on Sunday, but lectures, at which money was taken at the doors, were prohibited as illeral. A few years ago it appeared, from the evidence of Sir J. Faxton before a committee of the House, that Lord Derby was willing to allow the Crystal Palace to be opened on Sundays, but his permission was rendered inoperative in consequence of this old Act of Parliament, a part of which he now wished repealed. There were two arguments against the bill-first, that what was wanted could be done already, provided money was not taken for thekets of admission; and second, that it would lead to the promulgation of views which the House ought not to sanction. He did not consider the payment of money should be considered as a thing so fraught with evil—a practice which existed in every church in the country, although the payments might be only quarterly or half yearly. He objected to the stifling of free discussion, and to the keeping of Sunday in a way which would give the public house a practical monopoly of that day. If he were asked what good such lectures would do, he thought the answer was perfectly obvicus. Lectures on historical and other subjects would supply information which was much wanted. If he thought that this was, as some alleged, the thin end of the wedge toward Sunday labor, he would at once withdraw the bill, but he did not believe it would lead to any such result. It was also contended that the measure would lead to the opening of places of amusement on sunday, but if there was anything in the bill that warranted such a statement it would be a fit subject for inquiry before a select committee, for he certainly had no desire that any place of amusement should be SUNDAY LECTURES BILL.

desire that any place of amusement should be thrown open on Sunday.

Mr. Kinnaird moved the rejection of the bill. He had attended one of the meetings in St. Martin's Hall, where there were paid singers, and he must confess that it appeared to him more like a theatrical representation than a scientific lecture. This, however, was found not to pay, and the promoters were then driven to a direct infringement of the law. Lectures could be delivered at any time and place, or by any person, as the law stood at present, and the expenses could be met by voluntary contributions. It was rather a mency privilege that was sought by this bill. The question really was—where were they to stop! A lecture might be advertised to be delivered on the stage, with musical accompaniment, but some people preferred dancing to music. [Laughter.] He thought the House should give a decided opinion on this subject, and he had therefore no alternative but to move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

months.
Mr. Mill'said the broad question was whether they would hre scientific lectures or public houses. The honorable member for Perth objected to "paid singers." The bill did not dicense music of any kind, but even if it did, were not the singers at cathedrais paid singers! [Hear, hear.] He acquiesced in the proposal to refer the measure to a select committee—not that he did not think the bill might be passed as it stood, but because he thought a select committee would rather extend than restrict its scope.

Mr. Beich took it, that more of them were wishful to select committee—not that he did not think the bill might he passed as it stood, but because he thought a select committee would rather extend than restrict its scope.

Mr. Bright took it that none of them were wishful to disturb the Saibath as a day of rest and religious improvement. A member, in coming into the House, told him he would oppose the bill because there was a lot of infidels at the bottom of it. [Laughter.] He (Mr. Bright) did not know that at no time had good sprung from infidels. Some gentlemen told him that on going into churches in Leanington and elsewhere, where they were strangers, they were charged a sixpence and a shilling. He supposed that would be contrary to the law. His opinion was that there was a great deal of difficulty in the qvestion. The bill might be objected to in some of its clauses. It was clearly, for instance, an infringement of liberty to impose a fine of 250 for selling refreshments in connection with the hall where lectures were being delivered. Although, therefore, he might vote for the second reading of the bill, he would not thereby piedge himself to vote for the third reading of the bill as it now stands. The question was probably one that would come before the House for years to come. His own view was that it would be judicious to read the bill as second time without its being understood that they were bound to accept its principles of causes, but for the honest object of having the subject inquired into before a fair trimmal, in the hope that something may be brought out of it which would be advantageous to the country, extending a liberty that may be harmless without offending the susceptibilities of any class of individuals, and at the same time preserving intact one day in the week as a day of rest and religious observance.

The bill was rejected without a division.

BELGIUM.

RESELT OF THE ELECTION.

The result of the late elections in Belgium is considered by the Liberal journals as a defeat for the Ministry. The Journal de Charlerof says:

"The Senate contained 37 Liberals and 25 Catholies. It has now 25 of the former and 29 of the latter; consequently, the Liberal party has lost four votes in the senate out of 32 Senaters who had to be reflected, and of whom 19 were Liberal and 15 Catholie, the former only obtained the return of 15 candidates, while of the latter pool on the 22d ult. and Queensiewn on the 25d, arrived in unloading coal vessels on the Boston Gas Company's wharf exploded, dangerously injuring Wm.

H. Dalton, the engineer, and inflicting serious wounds on Capt. Sutherland, unster of the brig F. H. Odion of Pictou. Nova-Scotia. The boiler was blown into fragments.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA.

Boston, July 2.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool on the 22d ult. and Queensiewn on the 25d, arrived in unloading coal vessels on the Boston Gas. BELGIUM.

gainers. Their adversaries have suffered all the losses and have not obtained a single advantage. Whatever may be said, this result is unfavorable to the Liberals."

LUXEMBURG. June 20.—The Chamber has just assembled and approved of the Treaty of London unanimously, with the exception of one voic. A proposition, the object of which is to make Limburg share in the cost of dismonling the fortress, was referred to the Bureau.

THE EVACUATION COMPLETED.

A communication from Luxemburg states that on June 17 the town saw the last of the Prussian regiments depart, so that the evacuation is now almost complete. As a farewell the Worl—organ of the Cathelle party—publishes the following observations:

farewell the Wort-organ of the Cathelic party—publishes the following observations:

"We cannot allow the garrison to leave without offering our testimony to the fact that it has always observed an exemplary discipline, and that the conduct of the troops toward the judabitants has been as irreproachable as possible. We regret the departure of the garrison, not only because it assured to the intabitants a considerable revenue, but also because, during 50 years, it has always maintained the best relations with the authorities and the people. We could have desired to retain it longer, but our duty commands us to plefer the conservation of our country's independence to the retention of the garrison."

THE NEW ZOLLVEREIN-THE GERMAN CUSTOMS' PAR-

Bellin. June 20.—According to the Provincial Cor.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The Vicina Gazette publishes the text of the bill especting Ministerial responsibility, the presentation of which has been announced by telegraph!

According to the terms of this measure the ministers

which has been announced by telegraph:
According to the terms of this measure the ministers for the kindgdoms and countries represented in the Reichsrath are responsible to the Emperor and to that body. The Ministers, as respects acts which fall mader the application of the general penal law, are placed under the empire of that law; but they are, besides, respensible for every violation of the Consituation committed in the exercise of their functions, and may, under this provision, be indicted and prosecuted. The prosecution can be resolved upon only in the Chamber of Deputies, and the prosecution must take place before a Court composed of 12 members, which the Chamber of Nobles shall choose out of its own members. The Emperor cannot exercise his right of pardon in favor of a Minister found guilty, except on a request to that effect presented by the Chamber of Deputies. When the prosecution is decided upon the proceedings cannot be arrested, either by the adjournment or the closing of the Reichsrath, nor even by the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

Such is a somulary analysis of the bull, which is to come into force on the day of its promulgation, and which is applicable to all the countries of the Empire not Hungarian.

CHOLERA IN SICILY-AN EPIDEMIC PREVAILING IN THE FRINCHAL PORTS OF THE ISLAND, as following has been received at the Department attent Washington:
UNITED STATES CONSULATE PALERMO, June 6, 1867.

THE BADICAL PARTY OF "YOUNG TURKEY."

against their less active friends. Zia-Bey has now written to the journals to deny the existence of any conspiracy, and it is that document which the Debals remarks on in these words:

"We have already spoken of the arrests which lately took place at Constantinople, and on this subject we ought to record, with all the European press, three things essentially important for Turkey and Europe: I. The absence of any conspiracy. 2. The considerable progress which, according to the Ministerial telegrams themselves, the party of Young Turkey has made in the Ottoman Empire. 3. The frankly and radically progressive liberalism of its programme. The Debals, by the pen of M. Saint-Marc Girardin, hos expressed its wishes that the promised miracle might be accomplished—that is to say, that the constitutional regime so warmly recommended to his corellicionists, the Osmanlis, by Prince Mustapha Fazil, should be acclimatized on the banks of the Rosphorus. A document has just been published which cannot be passed by in elence without figury, says its author, 'to the regeneration, without disturbance, of the East, and to the civilization by peace of entire Europe.' It is a letter from Zia-Bey, formerly Minister of Justice, and lately Secretary to the Sultan, a personage said to be very popular in Turkey. The epistle furnishes explanations of the late events at Constantinople. Let us hasten to say that the discipline necessary in every country to the dignity and influence of a party is perfectly observed by Zia-Bey. He doclares that if the chief of Young Turkey, Prince Mustapha Fazil, was at Paris, it would naturally be for him to speak; but in the absence of the 'Patriot Prince' (the epithet is Zia-Bey's) he takes up the pen himself. This pen is cloquent and forcible. Zia-Bey demonstrates, 1. That, contrary to the saserlion of official telegrams as well as semi-official, the Massulmans arrested are not among the marking personages of young Turkey; 2. That if, on the avowal even of the Ministry, these Ottomans are not conspirators

free.' "Zia Bey terminates thus:

"We have devoted ourselves to exile in the hope of better directing the opinion of our country, and we shall await with screne transpullity the pretented revelations which are to issue from the prisons of Constantinopie. Whatever they may be they will not prevent Young Turkey frem pursuing its course. It has commenced its proceedings—it and a majority of the citizens of a vast Empire, against a minority which governs—it is true, with all the resources of despotism, but with all the incurable weaknesses of a servile and discredited regime."

"We believe that in making known the explanations of a former diguitary of the Porte, now a voluntary enterant, we have interested all those of our readers who follow with an attentive eye the various phases of the Emstern question. The solution of that redoubtable matter, unhappily, does not depend on agreeable or eavy things, such as a voyage of the Sulian to Paris, or a visit of the Vicerco of Egyph to the Exhibition in the Champ de Mars. The problem to solve has been broached by the reforming manifeste of Frince Mustapha Fazil; the letter of Zia-Eey throws a new light on the question."

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER. Boston, July 2.-Yesterday aftergoon a steam boiler, used in unloading coal vessels on the Boston Gas

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

EUROPE-TESTIMONY OF DE. MCMILLAN CON-CLUDED-THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN WITNESSES

teresting. Dr. McMillan finished his testimony before the recess occurred. His testimony is considered very this morning the prisoner's counsel took exception to Judge Fisher reprimanded the witness, and told him that if he felt aggrieved hereafter at anything counsel might say, he must seek redress from the Court. At the same time the Judge read the counsel for the defense a severe lecture on the manner in which they have been acting in their examination severe in the extreme, and should have been administered long ago. However, it had a most salutary effect, and there was more dignity observed in the been suffering from an attack of fever, and to-day adjourned the Court earlier than usual. As Judge Fisher was going out of the Court-room, Mr. Bradley, sr., approached him and asked him to explain meant by censuring the counsel for the defense. Judge Fisher replied that he had given all the explanation he intended giving, and then passed on. Mr. Bradley followed him up and commenced using taunting language. Judge Fisher replied that he was sick and that Mr. Bradley knew where he lived and could come to his house. Mr. Bradley then shook his fist in the face of Judge Fisher and said if he were not sick he would compel him to explain on the spot. At this juncture Judge Fisher turned on Bradley and said, in effect, if he meant fight that he was not too carcely two minutes when he fell from excitement and exhaustion. Mr. Bradley, jr., hearing of what was transpiring, made a rush after Fisher, and it was thought at the time that he intended joining with his father in the attack on the Judge. But this was a mistake, as the younger Bradley called on the Judge after he had recovered and apologized for his father, and explained that his own intention was to prevent a quarrel. Here the matter rests for the present. Judge Fisher is very sick this evening, with symptoms of typhoid fever, and it is doubtful if he will be able to take the bench to-morrow. The brutal attack on the Judge by Mr. Bradley is the theme of conversation this evening. Every one condewns the act, and especially as it was so unprovoked. The

commenced until 10:20 a. m.

Dr. McMillan was recalled to the witness stand. Mr. Bradley said that before the examination was proceeded with he desired to call the attention of the Court

could see no justification for the remark of the witness, although Mr. Merrick may have said on a former occasion that some of the witnesses were descrying of the Penitentiary. It is not the place of witnesses to take exception to the remarks of counsel, and no witness must make remarks insulting to counsel. He had never seen a case in which there was so much truth and so much bitterness of feeling; and he never saw witnesses cross-examined in such a way as they had been in this case, and it was not to be wondered at that they sometimes felt insulted, especially at such remarks as had been made by counsel, that all in the witness room should be in the penitentiary. Some such respectable witnesses as Gen. Grant, Mr. Fred Seward, and others had been placed upon the stand, and the remark might be understood to apply equally to all, and the Court could not help it if witnesses helped themselves; but he would endeavor to stop such proceedings in future. If the witnesses feel aggrieved they can appeal to the Court and their rights will be respected.

Mr. Merrick said he feit it due to say that his remark was not intended to apply to all the witnesses. He had the highest respect for Gen. Grant and for Mr. and Mrs. seward, but he apprehended that the witnesses themselves knew to whom the remark applied, and no same man could imagine that it applied to Gen. Grant or Mr. Seward.

Judge Fisher said he knew no witness, high or low, in

the highest respect to the Grant and for Mr. and Mrs. Seward, but he apprehended that the witnesses have made could magine that it appled to Gen. Grant or New York of the Seward of the Seward of the Seward of the Seward of Sew

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867. dressed ready to go ashore; he had préviously asked my advice about landing, and I would give him no advice, and he said he would go on to Liverpool; I was therefore surprised to see an apparent intention of landing at London, had been telling me a good deal, and I said I felt doubts of his traveling under his correct name, and I asked him to give me his right hame; he looked around, and then burkeeper, and we all three took a drink; it is the custom in England and on board ships for the barkeepers to help a customer, to the drink asked for, and net to place a decenter before him; but his instance the barkeeper put the bottle up and Surrat the first then treated, and the barkeeper treated, and surrat is poured out and drank half a tumbler of raw brand; I then treated, and the barkeeper treated, and surrat is poured out and drank half a tumbler of raw brand; I then treated, and the barkeeper treated, and surrat is litting took the same quantity; the prisoner the kanded his dark bay horse; and he called upon me he asked no poposite Liverpool; I next saw the prisoner on the Wednesday following at my own house in Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool; when he called upon me he asked me to show him the place he had becar commended to go to; I did so, and then called a cab, and that was the last I saw of him that night; I remember the rate of the last o

to the reward for his arrest I was entitled to it; I have stated that in this city; I never specified the amount of the reward; I never said I intended to claim the reward; I have never said so to any one; I never told any one that Surratt was in Elmira on the morning of April 14, and that he did not know of the assassination until the morning after; I never said Surratt first learned of the assassination in New-York and immediately went to Canada; I never said that Surratt had no connection with the assassination in New-York and immediately went to Canada; I never said that Surratt had no connection with the assassination in New-York and immediately went to Canada; I never said that I noly regarded him as a political offender and would therefore aid him; I never stated that the plan to abduet the President was an individual enterprise of Booth's; I have never said anything contrary to what I have said on this staud; I have said the prisence and Booth had planned the absluction and expended \$19,000; I never told any one fater my return to England that I went out with Surratt; that I never repeated Surratt's conversation to any one; I never told any one that I had never stated any of the conversation with Surratt; I made no affidavit in Montreal; I had a conversation with Consul-General Potter, but I made no affidavit; when Surrat called upon me at Eirkenhead I made my affidavit, but I did not tell Surratt's request to bear some money for him from Canada to Europe, but that was after Vice-Consul Wilding had told me that Surratt would not be prosecuted; I took a letter from him directed to a friend in Montreal, but I did not get the money; upon the return of my ship to Liverpool Surratt called to see me; I never called to see him; I never said that I had no belief in a state of future rewards and punishments; I did not take a copy of the affidavit I swore to at Liverpool; I know Stephen (T. Cameron who crossed in the Nova Scotia with me.

The Court then, at 12:45, took a recess unfil I o'clock.
Upon reassembling,

over three hours, and, as it was a very oppressive day, it would probably be well to take a recess uov.

Mr. Bradley said the defense would like to be informed when the prosecution would close the testimony, in order that they might know what to do with the witnesses for the defense.

Mr. Carrington said they would probably close to-morrow, but he could not be certain upon that point.

Mr. Merrick suggested that there was an hour that could be very profitably used to-day yet.

Judge Fisher said he had already exceeded the limits prescribed by his physician. The Court, therefore, at 2:10 o'clock, adjourned until 30 o'clock to morrow morning.

TICULARS—THE SENTENCE SUSPENDED FOR THREE DAYS BY JUAREZ-THE CITY OF MEXICO CAP-TURED ON THE 21ST-THE PRESS ON THE EXECU-

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—The following particulars have been received here of the execution of Maxi-

The trials of Maximilian, Mejia, and Miramou were ended on the 14th ult., and they were sentenced to be executed on the 16th. Juarez suspended the execution for three days, and they were shot on the 19th, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Colonels were sentenced to six years imprisonment; Lieutenant-Colonels to five years; and the minor officers to two years imprisonment. The Brigadier-Generals and the exceptional officers are to be tried by Court Martial.

The City of Mexico was surrendered to Diaz on the 21st. Juarez sent him a congratulatory note with directions for the disposition of the prisoners, saying: "The native prisoners you will transfer to your own command, or give them liberty according to the circumstances in which you find them. The foreign prisoners you will retain for the further disposition

Among the archives taken at the occupation of Queretaro were some documents relative to the last will and testament of Maximilian, wherein, in ease of his death, Teodasco Learez, Jose Maria Lecunza, and Marquez, are declared Regents. Escobedo writes from Queretaro: "I have, by the execution of these master traitors, made terror the order of the day everywhere: I have imposed large contributions of the rich and confiscated their property and their all; where I could not do it in person my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope, before foreigner spilt that resides in my country."

There is a report that Maximilian was shot in face, and the Mexican Generals were shot in the back as traitors. Both the Liberal and Imperial papers of Brownsville condemn the execution, and the Ranchero (newspaper) is in full mourning. Berrozabal, the Governor of Matamoros, had all the bells rung and rockets were fired on the receipt of the news of the execution. He also sent official information of the fact to Gen. Reynolds. The Monterey stage had been tabbed of \$11,000 in coin.

THE INDIAN WAR.

VIGOROUS POLICY OF GEN. SHERMAN-THE PEACE

CONFERENCE ON THE NORTH PLATTE. St. Louis, July 2.- The Denver papers publish lispatch from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hancock on Indian matters, in which he says: "We must not remain on the lefensive, but must follow them up and attack them on all possible occasions. We must clear out all the Indians between the Platte and the Arkansas, and then move against the hostile tribes in force beyond those rivers." An Omaha dispatch says that Col. Patrick, the agent for the Northern Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Ogullallah Sioux, has just arrived from the North Platte, where they met Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, and several other chiefs, in council, with the view of gathering all the peaceable Indians at one point, to be subsisted by the Government. About 1,100 Indians were represented, and are now About 1.100 Indians were represented, and are now camped near the North Platte. They profess friendship, and agree to remain in camp, subject to the Government, during the present hostilities. Big Month, with his band of Oguilallahs: Pawnee Killer, with 30 lodges of Sioux, and other bands, including Red Cap and Dog-hand, who, with their bands, participated in the Fort Phil Kearney massacre, are all willing to join this camp, which will number about 4,000. Col. Patrick thinks that the arrangements will be carried out in good faith, but that the public rumors should not be trusted. He says that Red Cloud, the most influential of the Sioux chiefs, and all the Cheyennes in the Snoky Hill region, are clamerous for war; so that hopes for an early peace may not be indulged.

HONORS FROM THE QUEEN TO CANADIAN LEADERS. OTTAWA, C. W., July 2.-After being sworn yesterday as Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, Lord Monek announced that Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, had conferred on the Hon. John A. McDonald the dignity of conferred on the Hon. John A. McDonald the dignity of Knight Companion of the Bath, and on Messrs. Howland, McDongall, Carter, Galt. Tilley and Tupper, that of Companion of the Bath. The mauguration of Lord Monck took place in the Executive Council Chamber. About 50 persons were present to witness the proceedings. Lord Monck's manner was exceedingly easy and dignified. Sir John A. McDonald has formed a privy council, which has been aworn in. It is understood to be constituted as announced some days ago. Writs are now being issued authorizing the swearing in of the Governors of the different Provinces at their respective Capitals.

THE CELEBRATION OF CONFEDERATION DAY.

MONTERAL July 2.—Reports from every city, town

MONTREAL, July 2.-Reports from every city, town and village in the Dominion agree in the manimity and heartiness with which Confederation day was celebrated. No previous event in the history of the country called forth such universal rejoicings.

THE WRECKED STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN. MOSTREAL, C. E., July 2.—The following dispatch to H. & A. Allan, has been received from Capt. Smith of

to H. & A. Allan, has been received from Capt. Smith of the steamship St. George
Porr AURASQUE, July 1—1 P. M.—Called at Southport, Anticosti, took on board passengers, troops, and baggage from the North American; passengers all well; the steamer's compartments and engine-room are unulujured, and she is only damaged in the afterhold; the keel divers and carpenters are sanguine of getting her off; she is in a bed of sand, with her head to the North-West, having shifted from her original position; a steamer is alongside with pumps and apparatus to assist in getting her off.

THE NEW ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 2.—The schooner Caro line Mills, one of the vessels which went in search of the reported new island, 1.400 miles west of this port, returned yesterday with a portion of the crew, and engaged an extra crew and sailed again to-day. As the captain made no manner of report, and sailed under a fishing liceuse, it is considered proof positive that he found the island and sainefaling vehable on it.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY-A QUORUM OF FACH HOUSE ARRIVED-SENATOR WILSON'S AMEN-

The city has a lively appearance this evening. seen that the arrivals already insure a quero in the been sworn in will be counted. This will exclude Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Kentucky. It was inconsidered unnecessary. It seems to be the general ing forward a bill putting the South under martial

morrow when the roll is called: Senators-Wade, Anthony, Morrill (Maine). Pessenden,

iana bill of last session, prepared by Judge Shella-

barger. The following is a list of the members who

are here to-night and will answer to their names to-

Senator Wilson has prepared an amendatory Reconstruction bill, which he will introduce to morrow. It consists of two sections; the first section vacates all civil offices in the South within 30 days after the passage of the bill, and authorizes commanding generals to fill them by the reappointment of the present incumbents, by the appointment of others, or by elections; the second section provides that the regisshall have 20 days to satisfy the Registers of Alm incorrectness of the first decision, and a second of no appeal. Mr. Wilson thinks these two sections and an appropriation bill to furnish additional money to carry on the work, are all that will be neecessary for Congress to pass at its July session, and he will oppose the introduction of any bitle not strictly pertaining to Reconstruction.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order of New-York City, have invited the President to attend the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of their new building on the Fourth. Mr. Johnson mailed a reply this evening, in which he says he will be unable to attend as requested.

The question concerning the powers of the military mnanders was not formally considered in the Cabinet to-day. Other matters of importance, which had accumulated in the absence of the President, occupied the Cabinet throughout the session.

Gen. Grant has ordered an investigation to be mad in regard to the case of a citizen being severely flogged by military order, for the alleged offense of selling liquor to United States soldiers at Fort Sedgewick Should the result of the inquiry was court martial will be ordered for the trial of the of-

Dr. J. E. Snodgrass of New-York addressed a mosting of colored Republicans at Alexandria, Virginia, last night. He was introduced by Judge Underwood as a native of the State, who had suffered severely for the cause in the earlier days of its trial.

Major-Gens. Sickles, Schofield, and other Commanders of the Southern Military Districts, have issued orders for the proper observance of the Fourth of July throughout their respective commands.

The Committee of Arrangements for the dedication of Antietam National Cemetery held a meeting recently in this city, and among other business transacted was the adoption of a resolution contially inviting the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and the members of both Houses of Congress to extend their sympathies and cooperation in the ceremony of the dedication. The Committee also made the necessary arrangements to extend an invitation in due time to the army and navy and the Governors and Legislatures of the respective States, and others. The Dedication Committee, instead of selecting a particular writer of the principal poem on the occasion, have concluded to throw open the theme to the poets of the country, with the request that they furnish poems of not less than 200 lines each, none of the poems so furnished, excepting the successful one, will be made public without the con-

The Southern mail service restored as before the war, went into operation yesterday, and includes about 1,000 routes, and is as completely under contract with responsible parties as at any formet

sent of the author.

The Hon. Thad. Stevens arrived here to-night at

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

A dispatch to The Chicago Times says: The Joint Committee on Ordinance claims to have made an important discovery in the Navy department, in the increase of the original contract prices paid for heavy ordnasce. of the original contract prices paid for heavy ordnasce. Capt. Wise, the head of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, testified that this increase of 35 per cent was made apon he own responsibility, and without any just reason. It appeared on record that the different manufacturers had written to Admiral Dahlgren, when that offices was at the head of the bureau of ordnance, in reference to an increase of price; but that he distinctly and positively refused to accede to their modest requests. It appears, also, that while Capt. Wise was directing the affairs of the Bureau the increase was made—he cloiming that it was done after a consultation with the head of the Navy Department, and by his orders one of the contract with Selfert, McManus & Co., which also appeared to be a favorite firm with the Department, had inserted in it, in the handwriting of the firm, an increase on the original price. This was sent to the Department, and approved by the head of the Bureau. Capt. Wise claims that it was done after an earnest consultation with the head of the Department, and approved by the head of the Bureau. Capt. Wise claims that it was done after an earnest consultation with the head of the Department, and approved by the head of the Bureau. Capt. Wise claims that it was done after an earnest consultation with the head of the Department, and approved by the head of the Bureau Capt. Wise claims that it was done after an earnest consultation with the claimed that the terms of the law in regard to advertising for proposals are ambiguous and capable of having men constructions placed upon them.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO FAIR. LOUISVILLE, July 2.—The Annual Kentneky Tobacco Fair took place to-day, and was attended by a large number of persons. Six hundred hogsheads were affered. The first premium for manufacturing, from Hart County, was sold for \$210; the second premium sold for \$210; the second premium for Cutting Long, their premium, \$55. The first premium for Cutting Long, from Owen County, was sold for \$50, all bona fide sales.

TOBACCO FAIR AT ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, July 2 .- Another Tobacco Fair Sr. Louis, July 2.—Another Tobacco Fair tool place to-day as the City Tobacco Warehouse, where is presmiums were offered by the Warehouse Company and dealers, ranging in value from \$50 to \$400. The attendance was large, and Virginia, West Virginia, Tennesses Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut, and Missouri conepeted for the premiums. The premiums were awarded to Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and Wost Virginia. This first premium, a logshead of bright wrappers, solid for \$255 per 100 pounds, and the second premium of the sum class for \$270. Other hogsheads from \$14 20 to \$85.

CALIFORNIA.

Sax Francisco, July 1.—The demand duties for the past week amount to \$95,486, and since January 1 16 \$3,579,280.